

in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within three months after the close of the exposition any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles, which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond, and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the International Petroleum Exposition shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this Act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this Act, shall be reimbursed by the International Petroleum Exposition to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930.

Approved, June 4, 1936.

Abandoned articles.

Transfer privilege.

Exposition deemed sole consignee of merchandise.

Incurred Federal expenses reimbursable.

Deposit of, as refunds.  
Vol. 46, p. 741.

#### [CHAPTER 511.]

##### AN ACT

Relating to the allocation of radio facilities.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 307 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In considering applications for licenses, and modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same."

Approved, June 5, 1936.

June 5, 1936.

[S. 2243.]

[Public, No. 682.]

Communications Act of 1934, amendments. Zone divisions; repeal.

Vol. 48, pp. 1081, 1083; U. S. C., pp. 2089, 2090.

Equitable allocation of radio licenses, etc.

#### [CHAPTER 512.]

##### AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended and supplemented.

June 5, 1936.

[S. 2303.]

[Public, No. 653.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That clause (61½) of subsection (a) of section 63 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended and supplemented, is

Bankruptcy Act of 1898, amendments.

Vol. 48, p. 924; U. S. C., p. 330.

Claims founded on negligence.